

10-1966

Industrial Resources: Owen County - Owentown

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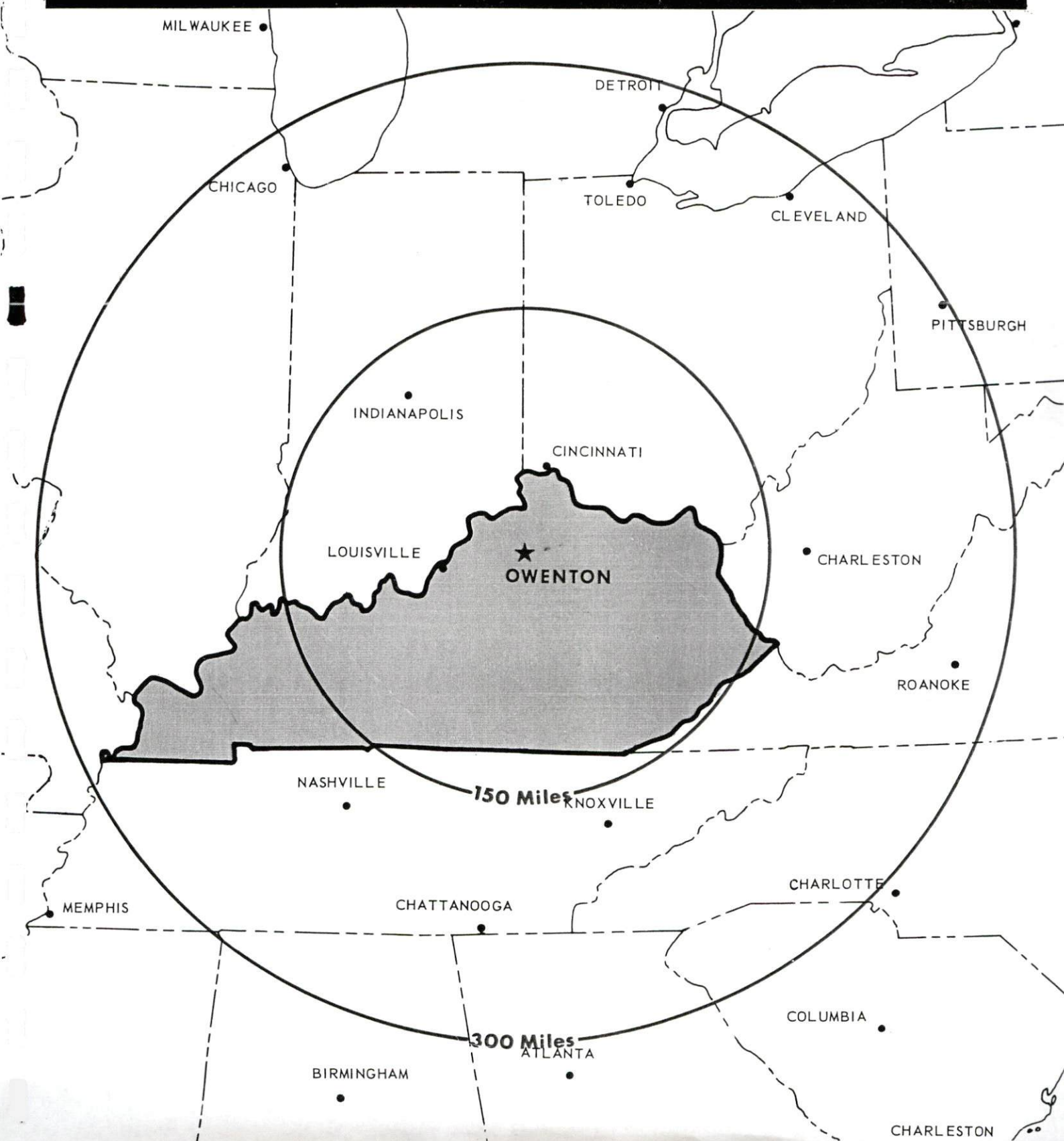
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

OWENTON KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

OWENTON, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Owen County Industrial Development Foundation

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

October, 1966

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
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Owenton

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SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Owenton - 1,376

Owen County - 8,237

OWENTON LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Owen and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 1,591 men and 1,525 women. Number of workers available from Owen County: 304 men and 214 women.

The future area labor supply will include 4,111 boys and 3,937 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville & Nashville Railroad serves Owen County with a station located in Sparta, 12 miles from Owenton.

Air: The Greater Cincinnati Airport, located in Boone County, Kentucky, is the nearest airport with regularly scheduled flights. The airport is 60 miles from Owenton. Owen County has two 3,000-foot turf strips for use by small aircraft.

Water: The Kentucky River borders the entire southwestern edge of Owen County. The river is navigable for 259 miles upstream.

Trucks: Owenton is provided common carrier service by the O'Nan Transportation Company and Huey Motor Express.

Bus Lines: Owenton is provided bus transportation by the Trailways Bus System.

Highways: Owenton is served by U. S. Routes 127 and 227 and Kentucky Highway 22.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Kentucky Utilities Company

County: Owen County RECC

Note - These systems are interconnected

Gas: Natural gas is not available in Owenton or Owen County.

Water: The Owenton Municipal Water Works serves Owenton with a 500,000 gpd treatment plant that receives raw water from three man-made lakes totaling 160 surface acres.

Sewer System: The Owenton Municipal Sewer System recently tripled the capacity of the treatment plant. Capacity is now 750,000 gpd. The system serves 100 percent of the city.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

Industrial sites in Owen County range in size from 7 to 43 acres. The sites are located on U. S. Routes 127 and 227. All sites have electricity and water adjacent. The 7-acre site, located within the corporate limits, is provided with sewer facilities also.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Owenton has shown a net increase in population in each decade with the exception of the 1910's. At the 1960 census count, Owenton was maintaining a 15.6 percent increase in population over the 1940 census.

Owen County has had a very definite decrease in population in every decade with the exception of the 1940 census. Owen County has shown a net decrease in population of 2,705 since the 1940 count.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR OWENTON AND OWEN COUNTY WITH
COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Owenton		Owen County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,014		17,553		15.5
1910	1,024	.9	14,248	-18.8	6.6
1920	971	- 5.2	12,554	-12.9	5.5
1930	975	.4	10,710	-14.7	8.2
1940	1,190	22.0	10,942	2.2	8.8
1950	1,249	4.1	9,755	-10.8	3.5
1960	1,376	10.2	8,237	-15.6	3.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, the labor supply area is economically agricultural with approximately 10,622 people employed in this industry. There were 5,390 farms in the area listed as commercial. Of this number, 795 area farms and 210 Owen County farms had an income of less than \$2,500. Owen County had 2,034 workers employed in agricultural jobs in 1959.

In December, 1965, there were 41 employed in manufacturing and 143 employed in wholesale and retail trade in Owen County.

TABLE 2

OWEN COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME,
TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Weekly Wages		Personal Income		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Per Capita Rank*
Owen	\$76.57	\$110.46	\$ 13,145	\$1,673	30
Carroll	76.34	76.97	13,035	1,651	31
Franklin	85.54	95.12	57,411	1,892	17
Gallatin	56.80	61.58	5,442	1,404	47
Grant	48.83	77.10	14,693	1,549	34
Henry	68.51	68.69	18,401	1,676	29
Scott	76.85	83.92	30,330	1,944	12
KENTUCKY	\$96.66	\$110.10	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

*County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1965) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Owen County labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include the counties of Owen, Carroll, Franklin, Gallatin, Grant, Henry, and Scott. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Owenton, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls who will become 18 years of age during the next five years (1967-1971).
- 4.

Numbers Available: According to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the 1960 population of this 7-county area was 83,930. This is a decrease of 586 from the 1950 census of 84,516.

In 1965, in Owen County there were 92 high school graduates. Of these graduates, 41.3 percent entered post high school educational institutions.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, OWENTON AREA, JUNE, 1966

	Total		Total	Labor Supply*		Unemployed	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	1,591	1,525	3,116	863	1,050	728	475
Owen	304	214	518	250	175	54	39
Carroll	98	168	266	62	150	36	18
Franklin	365	162	527	146	0	219	162
Gallatin	107	163	270	62	141	45	22
Grant	209	305	514	100	251	109	54
Henry	210	200	410	143	150	67	50
Scott	298	313	611	100	183	198	130

*Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Labor Supply Estimate).

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 4,111 boys and 3,937 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1972. It would be difficult to forecast the exact number that will enter the area work force. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of these children throughout the labor supply area is shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, OWENTON AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1972	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	4,111	3,937
Owen	393	365
Carroll	408	371
Franklin	1,464	1,330
Gallatin	196	188
Grant	447	466
Henry	538	562
Scott	665	656

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the area employment in agriculture and the covered employment of manufacturing and all industries, respectively.

TABLE 5

OWENTON AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1959

	Family Workers	Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	9,662	960	10,622
Owen	1,942	92	2,034
Carroll	812	110	922
Franklin	1,199	166	1,365
Gallatin	595	160	755
Grant	1,665	60	1,725
Henry	1,837	122	1,959
Scott	1,612	250	1,862

*Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

OWENTON AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT, DECEMBER, 1965

Area								
	Total	Owen	Carroll	Franklin	Gallatin	Grant	Henry	Scott
Total manu- facturing	6,325	41	1,517	2,507	38	217	398	1,607
Food & kindred products	821	39	22	725	0	0	7	28
Tobacco	790	2	781	1	1	2	0	3
Clothing, textile and leather	1,094	0	0	718	0	0	376	0
Lumber and furniture	478	0	441	0	34	0	0	3
Print., pub. and paper	98	0	6	61	0	5	15	11
Chemicals, petroleum and rubber	379	0	138	3	0	202	0	36
Stone, clay and glass	24	0	14	2	0	8	0	0
Primary metals	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	211
Machinery, metal products and equipment	1,935	0	115	791	3	0	0	1,026
Other	495	0	0	206	0	0	0	289

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

TABLE 7

OWENTON AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1965

	Area							
	Total	Owen	Carroll	Franklin	Gallatin	Grant	Henry	Scott
Mining and								
Quarrying	90	0	0	70	0	0	1	19
Contract								
Construction	771	22	139	397	16	91	56	50
Manufacturing	6,325	41	1,517	2,507	38	217	398	1,607
Transportation,								
Communication								
and Utilities	681	99	58	334	11	87	33	59
Wholesale and								
Retail Trade	3,040	143	320	1,536	161	220	164	496
Finance, Ins. and								
Real Estate	543	31	33	303	7	55	52	62
Services	1,470	9	57	1,186	0	22	44	152
Other	114	27	5	73	0	0	6	3
Total	13,034	372	2,129	6,406	233	692	754	2,448

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and the products available in the immediate area of Owenton.

TABLE 8

OWENTON MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1966

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Cleo Evans	Rough lumber			NA
Kraft Foods Co.	Cheese			NA
The News-Herald Publishing Co.	Newspaper, job printing	4	1	5

UnionsName of UnionName of Company

Amalgamated Meat Cutters
& Butcher Workmen of
North America,
Local No. 227

Kraft Foods Company

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The nearest railroad serving Owenton is the Louisville & Nashville Railroad located at Sparta, Kentucky, 12 miles from Owenton.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM SPARTA, KENTUCKY, TO:

No. of Days		No. of Days	
Town	CL	Town	CL
Atlanta, Ga.	4	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	10
Chicago, Ill.	5	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	4	New York, N. Y.	5
Detroit, Mich.	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	St. Louis, Mo.	3

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, October 1966.

Highways

Owenton is served by U. S. Routes 127 and 227 and Kentucky Highway 22.

The proposed Interstate 71 will pass approximately 12 miles northwest of Owenton with an interchange near Sparta, Kentucky. U. S. Route 127 and Kentucky Highway 35 will be rebuilt and widened from Interstate 71 to Owenton.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM OWENTON, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	410	Louisville, Ky.	65
Birmingham, Ala.	441	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,171
Chicago, Ill.	385	Memphis, Tenn.	444
Cincinnati, Ohio	65	Minneapolis, Minn.	811
Cleveland, Ohio	304	Nashville, Tenn.	245
Detroit, Mich.	448	New Orleans, La.	844
Kansas City, Mo.	583	New York, N. Y.	833
Knoxville, Tenn.	230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	468
Lexington, Ky.	50	St. Louis, Mo.	349

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Owenton:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
O'Nan Transportation Company	Carrollton, Kentucky	Interstate and Intrastate
Huey Motor Express	Cincinnati, Ohio	Interstate and Intrastate

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM OWENTON, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	2	1	Louisville, Ky.	1	1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	2	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	8	6
Chicago, Ill.	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.	2	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1/2	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	1	New York, N. Y.	3	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	St. Louis, Mo.	2	1

*Delivery time in days.

Source: O'Nan Transportation Company, October 1966.

Bus Lines: The Trailways Bus System provides Owenton with six buses daily.

Air

Serving Owenton and the surrounding areas of northern Kentucky is the Greater Cincinnati Airport. This Class-5 jet airport is located 60 miles north of Owenton in Boone County and contains 2,200 acres of land. Rated eighteenth among the nation's commercial airports in terms of traffic, more than 100 flights of American, Trans World, Delta, Piedmont, and Lake Central Airlines use the port daily.

The airport itself is a 35 million dollar investment. Modern facilities include two instrument landing systems and four main runways. The shortest of these is 5,500 feet and the longest 8,500 feet. Pure jet traffic uses this north-south long runway.

Accommodations offered the traveler at the airport are considerable. The terminal itself has excellent dining facilities. Close by is the new Barkley House Motel for overnight stops.

Owen County has two 3,000-foot turf landing strips available for small aircraft. One is located at Monterey, Kentucky, 12 miles south of Owenton, and the other is located at Perry Park, Kentucky, 11 miles west of Owenton.

Water

The Kentucky River, 9 miles distant, is navigable from Carrollton to a point 259 miles upstream. A six-foot navigation channel is maintained by a series of locks and dams. The locks will accommodate only the smaller tows. However, the first 3 miles to Lock No. 1 will accommodate the large Ohio River type barges.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electric power in Owenton is distributed by the Kentucky Utilities Company. The Owen County RECC serves the rural customers with electricity.

The Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central and western Kentucky. The Company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and East Kentucky RECC. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

Most of the area in Owen County is provided electric service by the Owen County Rural Electric Cooperative, whose wholesale source is the East Kentucky Rural Electric Cooperative.

East Kentucky RECC is a generation-transmission cooperative, serving Owen County RECC and seventeen other distribution cooperatives. The total area served by East Kentucky as wholesaler includes substantial parts of 93 Kentucky counties. More than 185,000 industries, commercial establishments, institutions, homes and farms receive power from this source.

East Kentucky operates the 176,000 KW coal fired steam electric William C. Dale Station at Ford, Kentucky, in Clark County, and is constructing the 800,000 KW Cooper Station at Burnside, on Lake Cumberland. East Kentucky has major interconnections with all neighboring utility companies - Kentucky Utilities, Kentucky Power Company, Union Light, Heat, and Power Company, and TVA - providing a means for interchanging blocks of power - when mutually advantageous. Being a preferential consumer with relation to federally developed power, substantial blocks of hydroelectric power can become available to the East Kentucky system.

Rate inquiries should be directed to Owen County RECC, Owenton, Kentucky.

Natural Gas

Natural gas facilities are not available in Owen County.

Manufactured Gas

In Owenton there are three sources of manufactured gas available to the public.

Coal and Coke*

Owenton is served by the Eastern Kentucky Coal Field which lies within the Appalachian coal region and also embraces the coal mining areas in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, The Virginias, Tennessee, and Alabama.

A total of 1,894 mines in 31 counties of eastern Kentucky produced 41,635,000 tons of bituminous coal in 1963. Average production per mine was 22,000 tons. Nine counties in eastern Kentucky produced more than a million tons. Pike County leads with a total production of 12,459,052 tons. Underground mines produced 84 percent, auger mines 9 percent, and strip mines 7 percent of the total. Shipments were 84 percent by rail or water and 16 percent by truck. Captive tonnage was 15 percent of the total.

Of the total coal production from the Eastern Kentucky Field, 38 percent was cleaned at 42 cleaning plants; 25 percent was crushed and 9 percent was treated with oil.

The coal seams of eastern Kentucky are of bituminous rank. They have a high-volatile content and usually are low in ash and moisture. These qualities make much of the eastern Kentucky coal particularly suitable for coke making and for the manufacture of illuminating gas. Several seams are of hard structure (splint and block) and are highly esteemed by the domestic trade. Eastern Kentucky also is an important source of cannel coal.

Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

Three man-made lakes, totaling 160 acres in surface area, provide raw water to the Owenton Municipal Water Works' 500,000 gpd treatment plant. The water is treated by filtration and chlorination. The average daily use is approximately 240,000 gallons, with a peak daily use of 360,000 gallons. Storage facilities include two elevated tanks totaling 175,000 gallons and a 350,000-gallon clear well. Water is distributed through mains ranging in size from 2 to 8 inches at a pressure of 55 psi.

The capacity of the treatment plant was doubled in 1962 at a cost of \$140,000. Planned improvements include raising the capacity of the plant to 750,000 gpd by 1968, the construction of a new 1,100 gpm pump station, and the extension and enlargement of distribution mains within the city.

Bimonthly rates:

First	4,000 gallons	\$5.00 (minimum)
Next	2,000 gallons	1.00 per M gallons
Next	4,000 gallons	.75 per M gallons
Next	10,000 gallons	.625 per M gallons
Next	20,000 gallons	.50 per M gallons
Next	40,000 gallons	.375 per M gallons
Next	60,000 gallons	.3125 per M gallons
Next	60,000 gallons	.25 per M gallons
All over	200,000 gallons	.225 per M gallons

Sewerage System

The Owenton Municipal Sewer System provides both primary and secondary treatment to all sewage in the 750,000 gpd treatment plant. All treated sewage flows into Town Creek. The system serves 100 percent of the city with 8-inch sanitary mains. Rates equal 100 percent of the water bill.

A 1965 expansion program, costing \$150,000, tripled the capacity of the treatment plant.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Industrial sites in Owen County range in size from 7 to 43 acres. The sites are located on U. S. Routes 127 and 227. All sites are provided water by the Owenton Municipal Water Works and electricity by either the Kentucky Utilities Company or the Owen County Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. The 7-acre site, located within the corporate limits, is also served by the Owenton Municipal Sewer System.

Proposed Interstate 71 will pass approximately 12 miles northwest of Owenton with U. S. 127, soon to be reconstructed, serving as Owenton's connection with the massive Interstate Highway System.

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agent or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

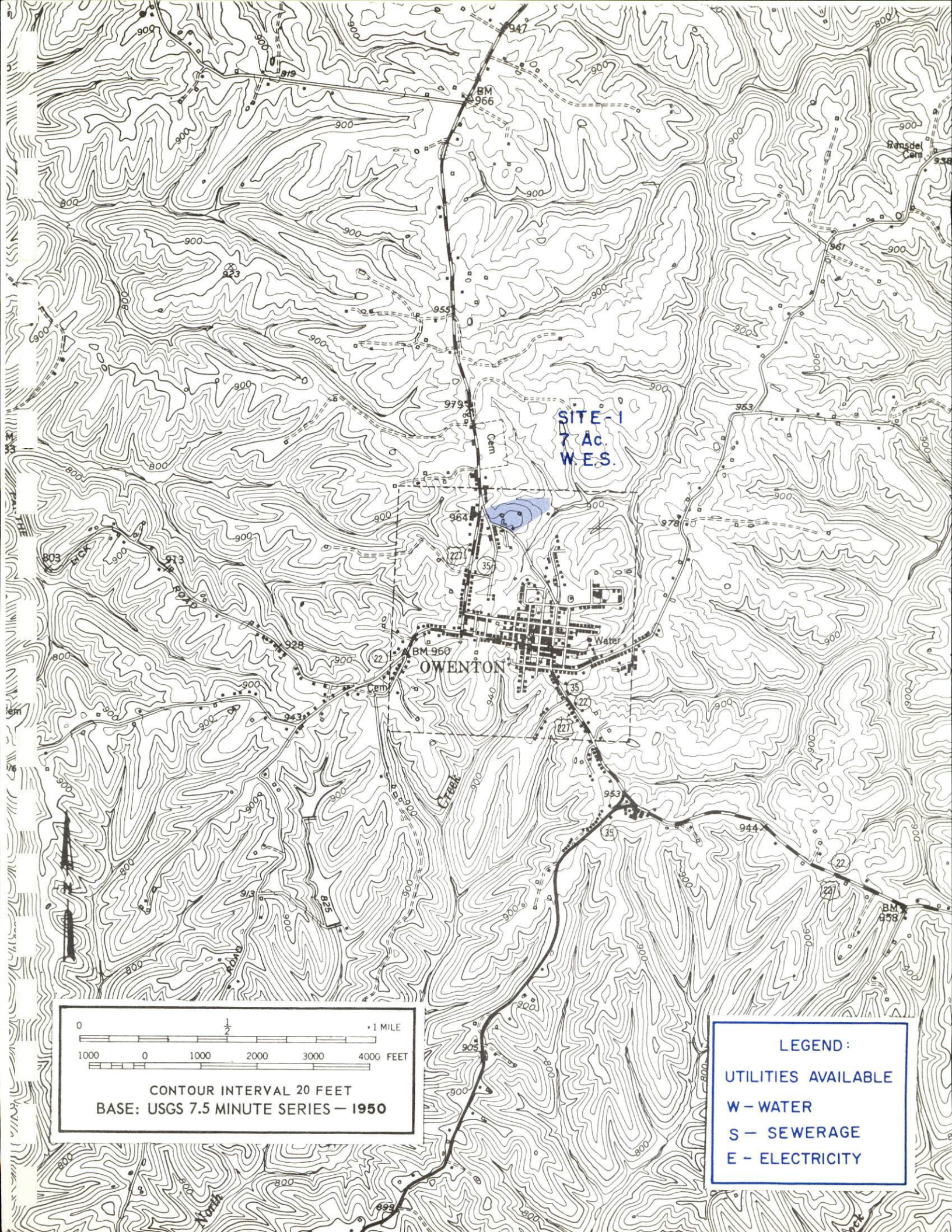
Agent:

Charles Ray Kemper
First Farmers Bank & Trust Company
Owenton, Kentucky
Area Code 502
Phone 484-3434

Alternate:

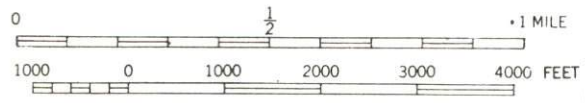
Mayor H. T. Riley
City Hall
Owenton, Kentucky
Area Code 502
Phone 484-3437

SITE #1: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 7 acres, level to gently
rolling land
LOCATION: Within corporate limits
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Routes 127 and 227 front the site.
RAILROADS: None
WATER: Owenton Municipal Water Works
GAS: None
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: Owenton Municipal Sewer System
OPTIONED BY: Owen County Industrial Development
Foundation



SITE-1
7 Ac.
W.E.S.

OWENTON



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES — 1950

LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

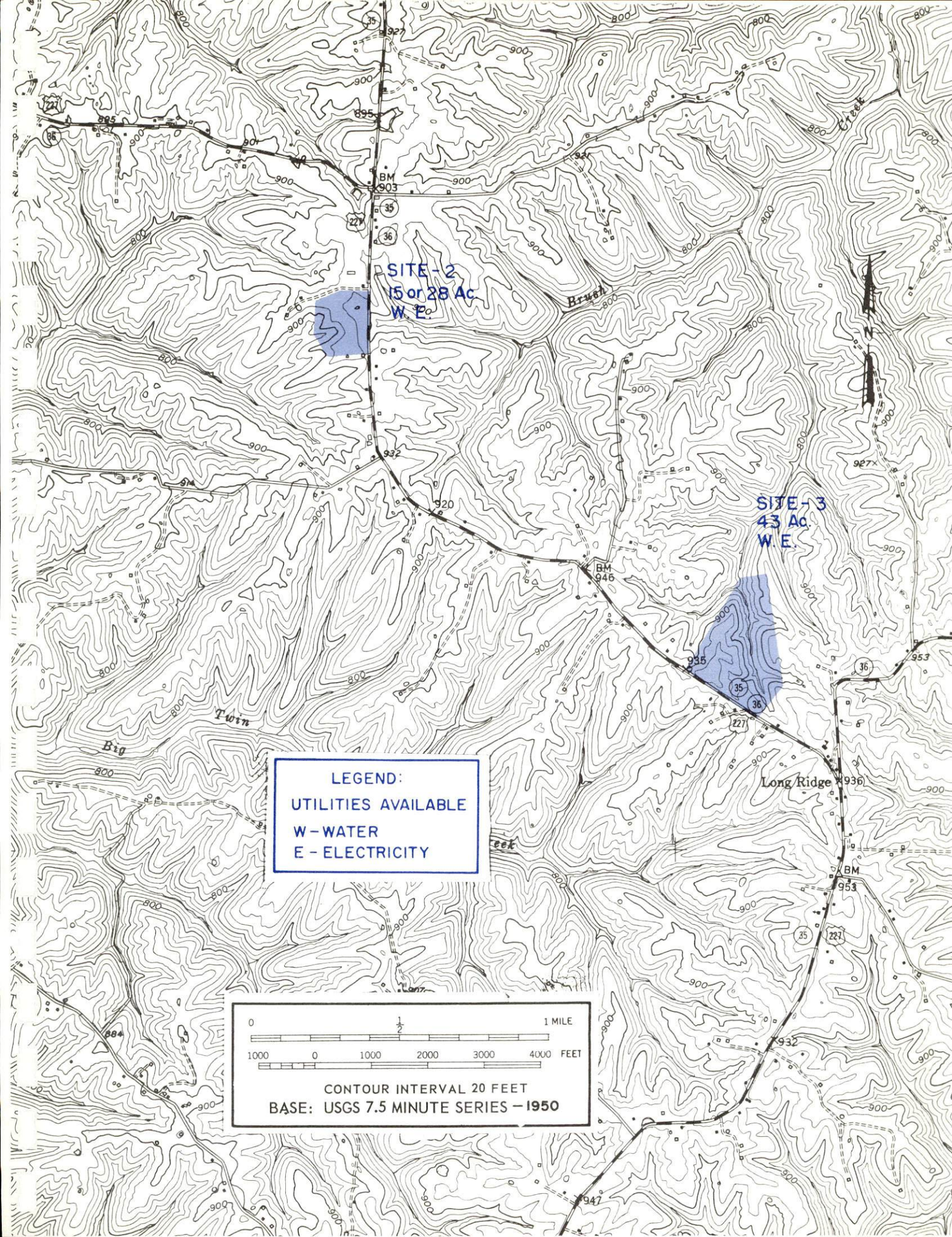
W — WATER

S — SEWERAGE

E — ELECTRICITY

SITE #2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 15 or 28 acres of gently
rolling land
LOCATION: 6 miles north of Owenton on U. S. 127
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U.S. Routes 127 and 227
RAILROADS: None
WATER: Owenton Municipal Water Works
GAS: None
ELECTRICITY: Kentucky Utilities Company
SEWERAGE: None
OPTIONED BY: Owen County Industrial Development
Foundation

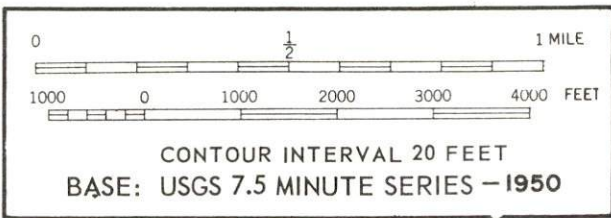
SITE #3: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 43 acres of rolling land
LOCATION: 4 miles north of corporate limits on U.S. 127
ZONING: None
HIGHWAY ACCESS: U. S. Routes 127 and 227
RAILROADS: None
WATER: Owenton Municipal Water Works
GAS: None
ELECTRICITY: Owen County RECC
SEWERAGE: None
OPTIONED BY: Owen County Industrial Development
Foundation



SITE-2
15 or 28 Ac
W E

SITE-3
43 Ac
W E

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
E - ELECTRICITY



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Owenton, a fifth-class city, is governed by a mayor elected every four years and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Owen County is governed by a Fiscal Court composed of a county judge and four magistrates. Each is elected every four years.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Owenton may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: All businesses are required to have business licenses. Licenses range from \$5 to \$35 annually.

Planning and Zoning

Owenton receives assistance in planning and zoning from the Division of Community Planning and Development of the Kentucky Department of Commerce. Projects recently completed include a Base Map, Existing Land Use Map, General Plan, Zoning Ordinance, and Subdivision Regulations.

Projects now under contract include a Neighborhood Analysis, Parking Study, and a Public Improvements Program.

Fire Protection

The Owenton Volunteer Fire Department is staffed with 20 volunteers. Motorized equipment includes a 1960 Dodge equipped with a 750-gpm pump, a 500-gallon booster tank and 2,500 feet of hose. A 1960 GMC truck, for county use, is equipped with a 1,500-gallon booster tank, 1,100 feet of hose, a portable generator, and two detachable, portable pumps.

Owenton maintains an NBFU fire insurance rating of Class-7.

Police Protection

The Owenton Police Department consists of two policemen who utilize a 1962 Chevrolet cruiser.

Owen County is provided police protection by the County Sheriff and two deputies. The sheriff and his deputies use their private cars.

Other protection includes one full-time Kentucky State Police unit and one part-time unit.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage pickup in Owenton is by private concern on a contractual basis. Weekly pickups are made for both wet and dry garbage. Disposal is by means of a city-owned land fill.

Rates for residences are \$1.50 per month. Rates for businesses are negotiated.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Owenton and Owen County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness: (1965)

	<u>General Fund</u>
City Income	\$ 31,413.06
City Expenditures	37,535.18
Bonded Indebtedness:	
Owenton Water Works	\$119,000.00 (Revenue Bonds)
Owenton Sewer Works	148,000.00 (Revenue Bonds)

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1966-67	\$140,290
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1966	
Voted Hospital	\$ 40,000

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 property tax rates for Owenton and Owen County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of 1966 taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR OWENTON AND OWEN COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Owenton	Owen County
School	\$.406	\$.406
State	.015	.015
City	.23	
County	<u>.135</u>	<u>.135</u>
Total	\$.786	\$.556

Source: Preliminary estimates of local rates by Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

	<u>Owenton</u>	<u>Owen County</u>
Real Estate	\$5,143,900	\$41,342,930
Tangibles	1,375,390	3,650,360
Franchise		5,720,000
Total	\$6,519,290	\$50,713,290

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Owen County School System is comprised of six elementary and one high school. The system maintains student-teacher ratios of 26.5 to 1 in the elementary schools and 23.6 to 1 in the high school for the 1966-67 school year. A list of specialized employees and teachers includes one superintendent, three principals, one assistant principal, one librarian, one guidance counselor, two music teachers, one driver education teacher, and two physical education teachers. The 1966-67 budget totals \$575,000.

Recent improvements include two mobile classrooms costing \$13,000.

Two new elementary schools with a capacity of 1,200 to 1,400 students are scheduled for completion for the 1968-69 school year.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-
TEACHER RATIO IN OWENTON AND OWEN COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student- Teacher Ratio
Owen County Elementary	877	33	26.5 - 1
Owen County High School	708	30	23.6 - 1

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

The Northern Kentucky State Vocational School, located in Covington, Kentucky, 60 miles distant, serves the Owen County area. Courses offered are auto mechanics, radio and television, printing, woodworking, machine shop, sheet metal and welding. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as industrial needs require. A new vocational school was recently constructed in Covington.

The trade preparatory courses listed are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the Owenton area include:

University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, 50 miles
Transylvania College, Lexington, Kentucky, 50 miles
Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky, 50 miles
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, 30 miles
Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky, 34 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 65 miles
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky, 65 miles
Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky, 65 miles
Kentucky Southern College, Louisville, Kentucky, 65 miles
Catherine Spalding, Louisville, Kentucky, 65 miles
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, 72 miles
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 65 miles
Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, 65 miles

Health

Hospitals: The Owen County Memorial Hospital, located in Owenton, serves the area with 58 beds and 12 bassinets. The hospital has the following facilities available: surgery, delivery room, laboratory, X-ray and an emergency room.

On the active staff are two medical doctors, seven registered nurses, and one practical nurse.

In 1963, a \$225,000 addition added 27 beds to the hospital capacity.

A 20- to 25-bed expansion to the hospital is scheduled for completion in 1968.

Public Health: The Owen County Health Department, located in Owenton, is staffed with one part-time health officer, two nurses, one sanitarian, one part-time nutritionist, and one clerk. The program includes: communicable disease control, immunizations and tests, tuberculosis and venereal disease control, maternal and child health clinic, school health, general laboratory services, public health activities, inspection services, vital statistics, dental health, adult health, cancer control, chronic disease control, mental health, handicapped persons, family planning services and sanitation.

The current year budget totals \$30,951.28.

Housing

The price range for rental property in Owenton is \$65 to \$85 per month for apartments and \$75 to \$100 per month for houses. In Owenton, it is estimated that approximately 10 or 12 houses are now for sale. Several residential areas are being developed with a total of 325 building lots available.

A 32-unit, low-rent housing project is scheduled for completion in 1968.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company serves 1,614 Owen County customers with a modern dial service. The toll free exchange includes most of Owen County.

Postal Facilities: Owenton has a second-class post office with a staff of nine people. Mail is dispatched and received once daily via truck. The post office has five rural routes and one star route. The postal receipts for 1965 totaled \$33,372.60.

A new building, costing approximately \$50,000, was completed and placed in use in July of 1964.

Newspapers: The News-Herald, published every Thursday, serves Owenton with a circulation of 2,500. Other papers received daily are: The Cincinnati Enquirer, The Cincinnati Post, Courier-Journal, Lexington Herald, and Louisville Times.

Radio: Excellent radio reception is received from stations located in Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Television: All major television networks are represented by stations located in Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Libraries

The Owen County Free Public Library, located in Owenton, serves the city with 13,051 volumes. The 1965 circulation, including the bookmobile, was 56,458. The staff includes a librarian and a bookmobile librarian. The bookmobile services the rural communities.

Churches

There are six churches in Owenton representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Methodist, and Nazarene.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1966</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
First Farmers Bank & Trust Company	\$4, 124, 527. 09	\$3, 453, 000. 27
Peoples Bank & Trust Company	5, 936, 491. 74	5, 392, 465. 43

Hotels and Motels

Thomas Motel	10 units
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Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Lions, and Ruritan

Fraternal: Masons, IOOF, VFW, and Sportsman Club

Women's: Homemakers, Eastern Star, Women's Club, and Rebecca

Youth: Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, FHA, FFA, and 4-H

Recreation

Local: Recreation facilities within Owen County include the following:

1. Fairway golf course, an 18-hole course located at Wheatly, Kentucky
2. Two regulation croquet courts located at Monterey and Gratz, Kentucky
3. Little League baseball sponsored by the Owenton Rotary Club
4. Elmer Davis Lake, operated by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife
5. A drive-in movie located at Dry Ridge, Kentucky
6. Elk Lake Shores, a vacation home site development with facilities for swimming, boating and fishing

Area: Big Bone Lick State Park is in northern Kentucky on Kentucky Route 338 off US 42, US 127, and I-75, 30 miles north of Owenton. The park has a playground and picnic area. A museum, lodging and concessions are planned. Paleontological excavations (a five-year project) are currently being carried out by a team from the University of Nebraska. Inquire at the park about visits to the excavations.

General Butler State Park is 30 miles northwest of Owenton at Carrollton, in north-central Kentucky on Kentucky Route 227 off US 42. The park has a resort lodge, resort pool, dining room, sandwich shop, gift shop, grocery, efficiency and one- and three-bedroom cottages, tent and trailer camp spaces with central service building, group camp, picnicking, 25-acre lake, bathhouse, beach and lake swimming, pedal-powered "dreamboats," boat dock and rentals, horseback riding, 9-hole golf, miniature golf, miniature train rides, hiking and nature trails, playground and supervised recreation, air-strip and fishing. The Butler Mansion contains a museum of Ohio River lore, with visual interpretations of the romantic riverboat era. The park is located near where the Kentucky and Ohio Rivers join. An observation tower in the park affords a panorama of the country side.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A \$150,000 sewer expansion program, completed in 1965, tripled the capacity of the treatment plant.
2. A main street improvement project, costing \$190,000, was completed in 1965.
3. The new \$250,000 Peoples Bank building was completed in 1963.
4. A new 10-unit motel was completed in 1964.
5. The capacity of the water treatment plant was doubled in 1963 at a cost of \$140,000.
6. In 1963, a \$225,000 addition added 27 beds to the Owen County Memorial Hospital.

7. A new post office was constructed at a cost of \$50,000 and placed in use in July of 1964.
8. Two mobile classrooms costing \$13,000 were added in the Owen County School System.

Planned: Planned improvements for Owenton and Owen County include the following.

1. A 32-unit, low-rent housing project, expected to be completed in 1968
2. Two new elementary schools with a capacity of 1,200 to 1,400 students for the 1968-69 school year
3. A hospital addition of 20 to 25 beds in 1968
4. To upgrade 1.5 miles of streets and sidewalks
5. A new building for the First Farmers Bank & Trust Company
6. Reconstruction of US 127 to I-71 at Sparta
7. A program to increase the capacity of the water treatment plant to 750,000 gpd in 1967-68

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

In 1964 there were 1,125 farms in Owen County covering 181,598 acres, an average of 161.4 acres per farm. Tables 14 and 15 show agricultural and livestock statistics for Owen County and Kentucky.

TABLE 14

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR OWEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Crops		Acres Harvested	Yield Per Acre	Total Production
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Owen County	(tons)	7,400	2.40	17,760
Kentucky	(tons)	360,000	2.35	846,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Owen County	(tons)	5,100	1.65	8,410
Kentucky	(tons)	440,000	1.57	572,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Owen County	(tons)	1,900	1.30	2,470
Kentucky	(tons)	508,000	1.10	559,000
<u>Corn:</u>				
Owen County	(bu)	2,200	55.5	122,000
Kentucky	(bu)	1,093,000	57.0	62,301,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Owen County	(bu)	200	28.0	5,600
Kentucky	(bu)	160,000	32.0	5,120,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Owen County	(lbs)	3,730	1,830.0	6,826,000
Kentucky	(lbs)	203,000	2,025.0	411,075,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky
Agricultural Statistics.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR OWEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Livestock	
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	<u>Average Number on Farms During 1963</u>
Owen County	5,450
Kentucky	476,000
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1964</u>
Owen County	25,400
Kentucky	2,495,000
<u>Sheep:*</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1965</u>
Owen County	3,800
Kentucky	206,000

*Preliminary figure.

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, 1964 Kentucky Agricultural Statistics.

Minerals

The mineral resources of Owen County consist of limestone, sand, and vein minerals. Some exploratory oil and gas wells have been drilled but only a few shows of oil have been found with minor yields of gas.

Limestone: Limestone suitable for limited road use and building construction purposes are available locally. There are no quarries operating at the present time.

Sand: Sand suitable for general construction purposes can be obtained from the Kentucky River.

Vein Minerals: Vein minerals in the form of barite, galena, sphalerite and calcite occur in the vicinity of Gratz and Lockport. Galena and sphalerite deposits have been developed commercially in the past but are not presently being produced. Recently, mining companies have taken action to determine if commercial quantities of ore may be present in the Knox Dolomite which lies several hundred feet below the surface.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1964, Kentucky ranked 14th in the nation in value of mineral production, including natural gas with a total of \$444,379,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, fluorspar, zinc, lead, barite, silver, and items that cannot be disclosed individually but include cement, ball clay, gem stones, and natural gas liquids. Among the states, Kentucky ranked second in production of bituminous coal, ball clay, and fluorspar.

TABLE 16

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1964 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Barite	6,014	\$ 96,000
Clays (2)	920,000	1,801,000
Coal (bituminous)	82,747,000	309,896,000
Fluorspar	38,214	1,693,000
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	858	225,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	77,360,000,000	18,257,000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19,772,000	56,746,000
Sand and Gravel	6,560,000	6,297,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	1,673	2,000
Stone	21,868,000 (3)	29,594,000 (3)
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	2,063	561,000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone.		19,211,000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Excludes ball clay, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1964.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The largest supply of surface water is from the Kentucky River. Other sources may be secured from impounded small streams. The average discharge (USGS) of the Kentucky River at Lockport and Eagle Creek at Glencoe are 8,156 cfs (39 years record) and 529 cfs (32 years record) respectively.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Ordovician System. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM

Middle Ordovician Series: (Limited area along the Kentucky River in the southwestern portion of the county.)

"Limestone of the Middle Ordovician series yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells in the Inner Blue Grass region, although some domestic wells are failures. Water is generally obtained from openings along joints or bedding planes which have been enlarged by solution. Other things being equal, these solution openings are better developed in the rocks underlying valleys than in those underlying hills. A few wells in valleys of major streams yield 50 to 225 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Limestone yields water to many springs, some of which discharge more than 500 gpm."

Upper Ordovician Series:

"Where thick limestone of the Upper Ordovician series crops out in the Outer Blue Grass region, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. Other things being equal, the chances of obtaining a successful well are better in valleys than on ridge tops. A few wells yield as much as 25 gpm. Shale and shaly limestone generally do not yield enough water to wells for domestic use, and most wells in such rocks go dry in late summer. Numerous small springs issue from these rocks, but many go dry in late summer."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in this system.

*Various Reports on Water Resources by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of Interior.

Forests

There are 80,500 acres of commercial forest land in Owen County, covering 35.8 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are white oaks, red oaks, hickories, ash, red cedar, hard maple and black locust.

In Kentucky, within a 60-mile radius of Owenton, the county seat, there are more than a million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, 29.7 million board feet of timber was harvested from this area. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

MARKETS

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75 percent of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400-mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

TABLE 17

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population Percent of U. S.	Personal Income Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.2	1.7	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.5	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.5	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.7	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.8	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.2	4.5	4.4
Missouri	2.3	2.3	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	1.9	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.4	5.3
Pennsylvania	6.0	6.1	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	43.6	41.4	41.1

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 321 for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July 1965 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Owen County in 1963 was \$1,673, which was below the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1966 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1965 was \$2,045.

Retail sales in Owen County in 1965 totaled \$6,480,000.**

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky Personal Income 1963, 1965.

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1966.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

TABLE 18

CLIMATIC DATA FOR OWENTON, OWEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm.*	Total Prec. Norm.*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	7:00 A. M.	7:00 P. M. (EST)
January	----	3.84	84	77
February	33.8	3.01	82	71
March	46.4	4.16	81	66
April	59.2	5.58	79	62
May	66.9	3.50	81	63
June	74.0	4.14	84	64
July	75.4	3.60	85	66
August	75.1	3.47	88	66
September	68.7	2.83	86	64
October	53.4	2.35	86	65
November	48.9	3.07	82	70
December	38.9	2.61	83	75
Annual Norm.	----	40.16		

*Station Location: Carrollton, Kentucky

**Station Location: Lexington, Kentucky

Length of Record: 7:00 A. M. readings 18 years;
7:00 P. M. readings 18 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (20 years of record) 102 clear, 105 partly cloudy,
158 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (20 years of record) 6.0%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (20 years of record) 129

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (20 years of record) 5

Days with thunderstorms: (20 years of record) 49

Days with heavy fog: (20 years of record) 18

Prevailing wind: (17 years of record) South

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,683 degree days.

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1964;
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Lexington, Kentucky, 1964.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
Map Section	Appendix H

HISTORY

Owen County, the 67th in order of formation, was created in 1819. It is located in the North-Central portion of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. Heslersville was the first county seat of Owen County, but in 1821 the government was moved to Owenton because of its central location. The area is drained by the Kentucky River, Eagle Creek, and their tributaries. The land surface is undulating, but even the most hilly portions are productive. For many years the leading agricultural product of Owen County has been tobacco. In 1955 over 5 1/2 million pounds were produced in Owen County.

"Sweet Owen" has long been the nickname of this rural county. The county was named for Colonel Abraham Owen, distinguished soldier and a hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. "Sweet" was later added by John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States in 1856 and a major general in the Confederate Army. "Sweet Owen" was especially sweet in 1851 and 1853 when its large majorities sent Breckinridge to congress. His gratitude was such that he named one of his sons Owen County Breckinridge. In 1851, of 2,000 votes cast, Breckinridge had 1,500 majority.

The Democratic feeling of Owen County continued through and after the Civil War. Few counties in Kentucky furnished more soldiers, proportionately, for the Southern Army than Owen County. In 1868 U. S. Grant received only 82 votes from this county in the presidential election while Governor Horatio Seymour, the Democrat, received over 2,100. The Democratic Party was so strong that when one rural boy was asked the denominations represented in his community, he replied, "Two; both Democrat I think."

Deposits of lead are found on both sides of the Kentucky River which have been exploited intermittently since the pioneer days. As early as the War of 1812, lead from the mines was melted and molded to make bullets. Though there is not enough for continuous commercial production, these mines have been reopened in emergencies such as World War II, and some of the shafts extend down more than 300 feet.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
OWEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Owen County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	372	100.0	541,676	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	27,650	5.1
Contract Construction	22	5.9	39,020	7.2
Manufacturing	41	11.0	217,979	40.2
Food and kindred products	39	10.5	24,303	4.5
Tobacco	2	0.5	18,410	3.4
Clothing, tex. and leather	0	0	33,096	6.1
Lumber and furniture	0	0	15,471	2.9
Printing, pub. and paper	0	0	12,553	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	0	0	17,604	3.2
Stone, clay and glass	0	0	6,323	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	10,751	2.0
Machinery, metals and equip.	0	0	75,815	14.0
Other	0	0	3,653	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	99	26.6	36,832	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	143	38.4	147,954	27.3
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	31	8.3	24,888	4.6
Services	9	2.4	45,262	8.4
Other	27	7.3	2,091	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December 1965.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
OWEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

Subject	Owen County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	4,188	4,049	1,508,536	1,529,620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3,069	2,952	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	2,317	714	743,255	291,234
Civilian labor force	2,312	---	705,411	290,783
Employed	2,209	692	660,728	275,216
Private wage and salary	589	318	440,020	208,384
Government workers	195	285	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	1,362	49	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	63	40	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	103	22	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	752	2,238	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	19	14	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	199	192	94,734	97,825
Other and not reported	534	2,032	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	227	1,523	91,626	539,838
65 and over	307	509	91,489	136,556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	2,209	692	660,728	275,216
Professional and technical	100	146	46,440	36,879
Farmers and farm mgrs.	1,195	13	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, and props.	118	16	58,533	10,215
Clerical and kindred workers	32	172	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	33	54	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen and foremen	170	5	114,003	2,836
Operatives and kindred workers	179	66	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	---	53	1,123	25,183
Service workers	50	102	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	210	24	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	104	---	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	18	41	26,006	16,978

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960,
"General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations. The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income.

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation. In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	Rate Per Share (Par Value)	Rate Per Share (No Par Value)
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized, the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of assessments took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	- 2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	6%

Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts and U.S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city or county may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280. (1962)

103.220 Interest on bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semiannually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

court of the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the Constitution. It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.

(2) If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city or county, as the case may be, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion (if any) of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of the industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city or county acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such

acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city or county may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing proposed industries. During 1965, highway expenditures in Kentucky for the construction of four-lane highways totaled \$46,710,747. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole," thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private drive-ways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

Henry Ward
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky